



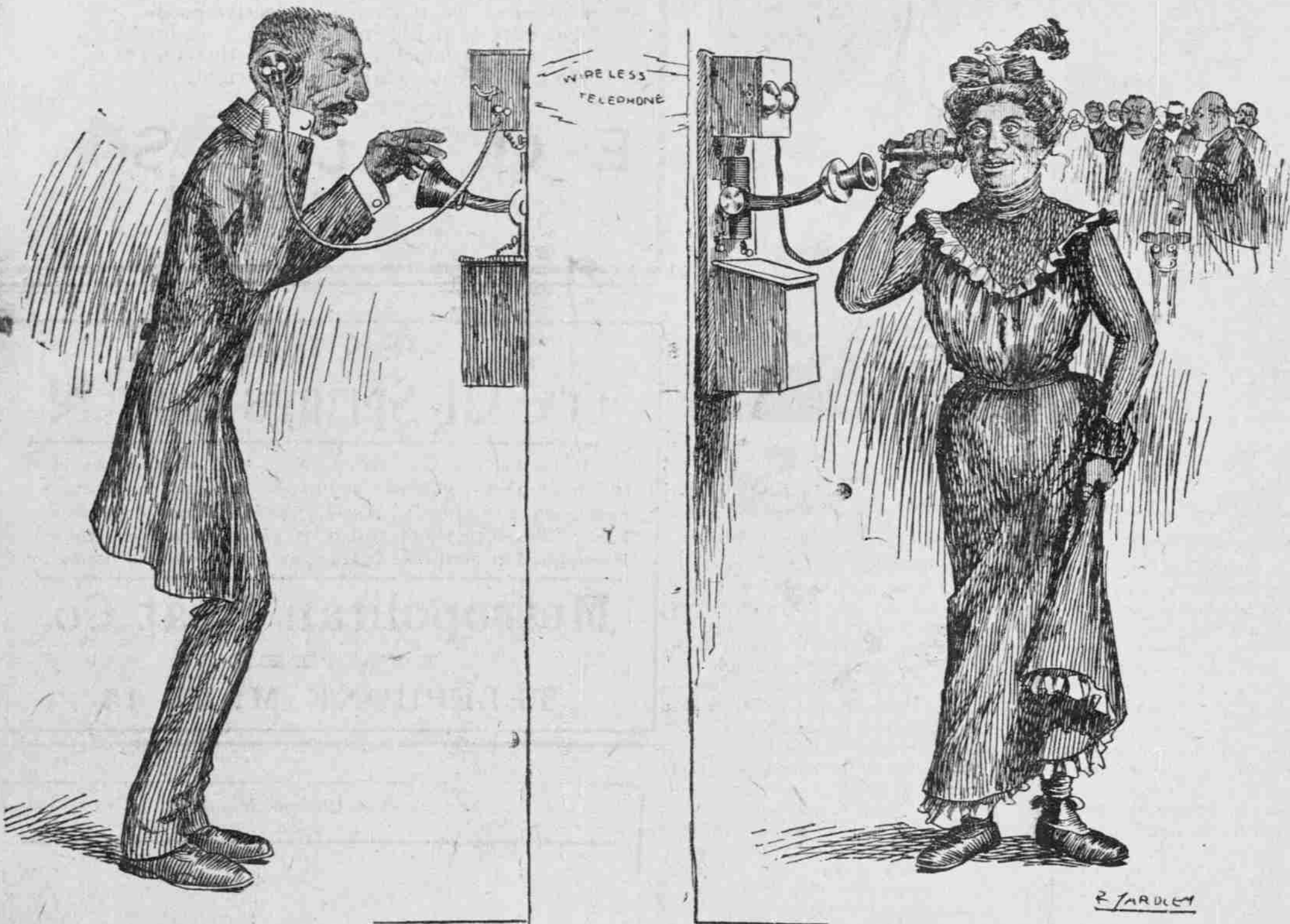
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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AFTER THE ATTACHMENT



SAY, HOW AM I GOING TO GET HOME?

HAWAII'S SILVER COINS WILL BE REDEEMED SOON

House Passes Senate Bill for the Even Exchange of Island Silver and Certificates. The President Said to Be in Accord.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The House passed the Coinage bill after one hour's debate, for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coinage at face value. E. G. WALKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Today the House passed the Senate bill for the redemption and recoinage of Hawaiian silver. Under its terms Hawaiian silver certificates will be redeemed in two years. The bill provides for silver coins being received either in Hawaii or the United States for the payment of dues. Standard silver coins of the United States will be exchanged for the coin of Hawaii at face value. The President is said to be in favor of the measure.

Railroad Lines Blockaded.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—A blizzard prevails over Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. The telegraph and railroad services are badly crippled. The Rock Island and Union Pacific trains in Iowa and all the railroad lines leading from this point to the Pacific coast are in difficulties. Few trains are running and the overland mail, including European mails for the Orient and Australia, are behind schedule. Reports indicate a considerable loss to ranchmen.

The Dardanelles Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.—It is believed that Austria-Hungary and Italy will protest against Russian warships entering the Dardanelles. France and Germany will not protest. France feels an obligation under its treaty to assist Russian undertakings and Germany is waiting to see if Turkey, to ensure further neutrality, will satisfy German claims. Austria-Hungary and Italy regard the possible advent of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean as a menace to the integrity of their seaboard.

Oxnard Confident.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Henry Oxnard, who, in behalf of the beet sugar trust, is trying to defeat the bill for a reduction of tariff on Philippine products, is sanguine that the bill will not pass. It is possible a reduction of fifty per cent under the Dingley tariff may be granted.

SENATOR PERKINS GETS ANOTHER SENATE TERM

The Leader of the Republican Party in California Is Renominated for the Upper House of Congress by the Party Caucus.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 7.—George C. Perkins was renominated for United States Senator today in the Republican caucus.

PRESIDENT BACKS UP KNOX IN ASKING LAWS FOR TRUSTS

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Following up Attorney General Knox's request of Congress that some legislation be made to control the trusts, President Roosevelt today had a conference with Speaker Henderson and Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, talking over his own plans for trust legislation and trying to make them fit the action that Congress is enabled to make under the Constitution.

The President is said to have reiterated most of his former statements with regard to the trusts. He told the Congressmen that he was anxious to secure trust legislation at this session of Congress, but that whatever action is taken should be on lines of caution. He believed that the states could not, by separate legislation, control the trusts, but thought through publicity of all the stock dealings of the big corporations, or those that come under the head of trusts, if such could be forced, that many of the evils would be cleared away. He stated that he did not consider it advisable that the tariff on goods dealt in by the trusts should be removed, as it would be necessary to take action looking for the protection of the small men at the same time that we are dealing with the octopuses.

President Roosevelt has been careful to legislate simply against big corpor-

ful to point out that he does not wish to do business in more than one state, owing to the fact that each state has its own corporation laws. The President believes that some method can be devised, so that the Congress of the country will be enabled to make one corporation law for all the states and make this such that the government can control the corporations that overstep the bounds and become trusts.



THE PRESIDENT.

WILCOX'S MILEAGE IS ATTACHED BY HIS CREDITORS

The Delegate In Congress From Hawaii Is Forced to Pay His Debts.

Firms That He Owes and Which Have Been Trying Vainly to Collect of Him Will Divide Two Thousand Dollars.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Creditors of Delegate Robert W. Wilcox, of the Territory of Hawaii, have attached the \$2000 which is due him as mileage, for the short session of Congress.

E. G. WALKER.

The financial difficulties of Delegate Wilcox have been a matter of talk in Washington and Hawaii, for more than two years past. Before the close of his first session, Wilcox was in debt and certain retail houses in Washington were making inquiries as to his financial standing at home. Persons from here were asked to recommend attorneys who might undertake the collection of the sums due.

Recent letters here indicate that the illness of the Delegate was not the cause of the trouble in which he finds himself. The first tour of duty was an expensive one for the Delegate, he then having his entire family with him. The family lived in an elaborate manner, according to the statements made to visiting Hawaiians, who were told of the matter by creditors. The salary of the Delegate is \$5,000 a year, and he receives in addition mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile, which adds the tidy sum of \$2,000 to his stipend. The salary of a member cannot be attached, but the mileage is a different matter.

TRYING FOR PEACE BETWEEN ALL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has authorized its chairman, Senator Lodge, to report favorably the bill for the ratification, by the United States, of the treaty between the American republics proposed by the Pan-American Congress which held its sessions in the City of Mexico last year.

The bill will probably pass the Senate as there is nothing in it that can in any way injure the United States but there is much to relieve it of responsibility as protector, through the Monroe Doctrine, of the South American republics, as it provides that after being signed by all the republics any differences between them shall be settled by an arbitration tribunal similar to that provided for by The Hague agreement.

The treaty itself differs considerably with the one adopted by the leading world powers in their conference at The Hague. The resolutions adopted at The Hague Conference and later formulated into a treaty providing for the pacific settlement of international disputes are not obligatory or binding upon the signatory powers for the settlement of such disputes by enforced arbitration but amount simply to an agreement between the powers "to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of all international differences." The Pan-American arbitration treaty is designed only to fit the Western Hemisphere and provides for compulsory arbitration.

The United States can easily sign such a treaty but from the start of the Pan-American arbitration scheme some twelve years ago it has had opposition from some of the South American republics, so that it may yet be years before the treaty will be signed by all of the countries, although all of their delegates agreed to it at the Mexican conference.

The smaller republics are anxious for obligatory arbitration for they see in such a measure their only strong arm of defence. They are not large enough to support big armies and navies and such a treaty, if rigidly adhered to, would form a strong defense for them.

The new treaty will be prospective and in no wise retrospective for the differences that may arise among American republics at a date posterior to the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

Peru, the country most strongly advocating obligatory arbitration at the Congress, is now at work planning and procuring means to again control a powerful army with which she can attack Chile and the latter country is strengthening its defenses.

Another Railroad Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Eight men were killed and five injured in a train collision on the Pennsylvania railroad.